

RUN

- I shall not run over all the particulars, that would shew what pains are used to corrupt children. *Locke.*
14. To RUN over. To consider curiously. These four every man should run over, before he censure the works he shall view. *Wotton's Architecture.*
15. To run through. If we run over the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty. *Addison.*
16. Should a man run over the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South.*
- RUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of running. The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a run at them open-mouth. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
 2. Course; motion. Want of motion, whereby the run of humours is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*
 3. Flow; cadence. He no where uses any softness, or any run of verses to please the ear. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
 4. Course; process. Way of management; uncontrolled course. Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their run. *Arbutnot.*
 5. Long reception; continued success. It is impossible for detached papers to have a general run or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison.*
 6. Modish clamour. You cannot but have observed, what a violent run there is among too many weak people against university education. *Sw.*
 7. At the long RUN. In fine; in conclusion; at the end. They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal in the long run of the disease. *Wifeman.*
 8. Wickedness may prosper for a while, but at the long run, he that sets all knives at work, will pay them. *L'Estrange.*
 9. Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will most certainly carry it at the long run. *L'Estrange.*
 10. Hath falsehood proved at the long run more for the advancement of his estate than truth? *Tillotson.*
 11. RUNGATE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. The wretch compell'd, a runagate became, And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed. *Sidney.*
 12. God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but leteth the runagates continue in scarcenels. *Psalms lxxviii. 6.*
 13. I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure, More noble than that runagate to your bed. *Shakespeare.*
 14. As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding; so the Jews, after they had crucified the son of God, became runagates. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
 15. RUNAWAY. *n. f.* [run and away.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive. Come at once, For the close night doth play the runaway, And we are fluid for. *Shakespeare.*
 16. Thou runaway, thou coward, art thou fled? Speak in some bush; where dost thou hide thy head? *Shakespeare.*
 17. RUNDE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round*.] A round; a step of a ladder. The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and rundles we are to ascend by. *Duppa.*
 18. A peritrochium; something put round an axis. The third mechanical faculty, filed axis in peritrochio, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a rundle about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
 19. RUNDELET. *n. f.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet*.] A small barrel. Set a rundlet of verjuice over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 20. RUNG. pret. and part. pass. of ring. The heavens and all the constellations rung. *Milton.*
 21. RUNNEL. *n. f.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook. With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side, A little runnel tumbled nere the place. *Pais-far.*
 22. RUNNER. *n. f.* [from *run*.]
 1. One that runs.
 2. A racer. Fore-spent with toil, as runners with a race, I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A messenger. Here those that in the rapid course delight, The rival runners without order stand. *Dryden.*
 4. A messenger. To Tonson or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the runners of the post-office. *Swift to Pope.*
 5. A shooting spring. In every room there will be one runner, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Mortimer.*
 6. One of the stones of a mill. The mill goes much heavier by the stone they call the runner, being so large. *Mortimer.*
 7. A bird. *Dryden.*

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- RUNNET. *n. f.* [gepennen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. It is sometimes written *rennet*. The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheese. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *More.*
- The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arb.*
- RUNNION. *n. f.* [regnant, Fr. scrubbing.] A palsy scurvy wretch. You wretch! you poult! you runnion! *Shakespeare.*
- RUNT. *n. f.* [runt, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies a bull or cow, and is used in contempt by us for small cattle; as *keft*, the Welsh term for a horse, is used for a worthless horse.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind. Reforming Tweed Hath sent us runts even of her church's breed. *Cheswell.*
- Of tame pigeons, are crows, carriers, and runts. *Walton.*
- This overgrown runt has struck off his heels, lowered his forehead, and contracted his figure. *Addison.*
- RUPTION. *n. f.* [ruptus, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity. The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by ruction or apertion. *Wifeman.*
- RUPTURE. *n. f.* [rupture, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.]
1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity. Th' eggs, Bursting with kindly ruptures, forth disclos'd *Milton.*
 2. Their callose young. A lute string will bear a hundred weight without ruptures, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbutnot.*
 3. The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, such as lengthen the fibres without rupture. *Arbutnot.*
 4. A breach of peace; open hostility. When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a rupture, it seems every man's duty to chuse a side. *Swift.*
 5. Burstiness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. The rupture of the groin or scrotum is the most common species of hernia. *Sharp's Surgery.*
 6. To RUPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption. The vessels of the brain and membranes, if ruptured, absorb the extravasated blood. *Sharp's Surgery.*
 7. RUPTUREWORT. *n. f.* [herniaria, Lat.] A plant. The calyx of *rupturewort* is quadrifid, or, for the most part, quinquefid, and expanded in form of a star, having five stamina in the centre: the fruit, which grows in the bottom of the flower, becomes a membranaceous, foveated, round capsule, which is divided into eight cells, each of which contains one small pointed seed. *Miller.*
 8. RURAL. *adj.* [rural, Fr. *ruralis*, from *rura*, Lat.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country. Lady, referred to do pastor company honour, Joining your sweet voice to the rural music of desert. *Sid.*
 9. Here is a rural fellow, That will not be deny'd your highness' preference; He brings you figs. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
 10. We turn To where the silver Thames first rural grows. *Thomson.*
 11. RURALITY. *n. f.* [from *rural*.] The quality of being rural. *Ditt.*
 12. RURALNESS. *n. f.* rural. *Ditt.*
 13. RURALIST. *n. f.* [ruricola, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Ditt.*
 14. RURALIST. *n. f.* [rura and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Ditt.*
 15. RUSGENOUS. *adj.* [rura and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Ditt.*
 16. RUSE. *n. f.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor necessary. I might here add much concerning the wiles and ruses, which these timid creatures use to save themselves. *Key.*
 17. RUSH. *n. f.* [nure, Saxon.]
 1. A plant. A rush hath a flower composed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose; from the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or husk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds: they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these rushes fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together. He taught me how to know a man in love; in which case of rushes I am sure you are not prisoner. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
 2. A plant. Man but a rush against Othello's breast. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
 3. And he retires, Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, rushes strew'd, cobwebs swept? *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*
 4. Your farm requites your pains; Though rushes overpread the neighbor'g plains. *Dryden.*
 5. Any

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2. Any thing proverbially worthless. Not a rush matter, whether apes go on four legs or two. *L'Estrange.*
3. What occasion hast thou to give up, John Bull's friendship is not worth a rush. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
4. RUS-CANDLE. *n. f.* [rush and candle.] A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small stripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. Be it moon or sun, or what you please; And if you please to call it a rush-candle, Henceforth it shall be so for me. *Shakespeare.*
5. If your influence be quite dam'd up With black usurping mists, some gentle taper, Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole Of some clay habitation, visit us. *Milton.*
6. To RUSH. *v. n.* [heoran, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. The liars in wait halted and rushed upon Gibeah. *Judges.*
7. Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might rush upon the camp of the Jews. *1 Mac. iv. 2.*
8. Every one that was a warrior rushed out upon them. *Judith.*
9. Armies rush to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*
10. Why wilt thou rush to certain death, and rage In rash attempts beyond thy tender age, Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden's Virgil.*
11. Desperate should he rush, and lose his life, With odds oppress'd. *Dryden's Ennis.*
12. They will always strive to be good christians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to rush into the office of princes or ministers. *Spratt.*
13. You say, the sea Does with its waves fall backward to the West, And, thence repell'd, advances to the East; While this revolving motion does endure, The deep must reel, and rush from shoar to shoar. *Blackm.*
14. With a rushing sound th' assembly bend Diverse their steps. *Pope's Odyssey.*
15. Now sink the sun from his aerial height, And o'er the shaded billows rush'd the night. *Pope.*
16. At first an azure fleet it rushes broad, Then whitening by degrees, as prone it falls, Dash'd in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft A hoary mist. *Thomson.*
17. RUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Violent course. A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse, and with a violent rush leaved him from the duke. *Watson.*
18. Him while fresh and fragrant time Cherish in his golden prime, Ere Hebe's hand had overlaid His smooth cheeks with a downy shade, The rush of death's unruly wave Swept him off into his grave. *Crashaw.*
19. Auter spy'd him, Cruel Auter thither he'd him, And with the rush of one rude blast, Sham'd not spiritually to cast All his leaves so fresh, so sweet, And laid them trembling at his feet. *Crashaw.*
20. RUSHY. *adj.* [from *rush*.]
1. Abounding with rushes. In *rushy* grounds, springs are found at the first spit. *Mort.*
2. The timid hare to some lone seat Retir'd; the *rushy* ten or rugged furze, *Thomson.*
3. Made of rushes. What knight like him could tofs the *rushy* lance. *Tickel.*
4. RUSK. *n. f.* Hard bread for stores. The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugar, and *rusk*. *Raleigh.*
5. RUSMA. *n. f.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, the Turkish women make their pillowthron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*
6. RUSSET. *adj.* [rouset, Fr. *russus*, Lat.]
1. Reddish brown. The morn, in *russus* mantle clad, Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill. *Shakespeare.*
2. Our summer such a *russus* livery wears, As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*
3. Newton seems to use it for grey; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly. This white spot was immediately encompassed with a dark grey or *russus*, and that dark grey with the colours of the first iris. *Newton's Opticks.*
4. Coarse; homespun; rustick. It is much used in descriptions of the manners and dresses of the country, I suppose, because it was formerly the colour of rustick dress: in some places, the rusticks still die cloaths spun at home with bark, which must make them *russus*. *Shakespeare.*
5. Tassata phrases, fiken terms precise, Figures pedantical: these summer flies Have blown me full of maggot ostentation: Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest In *russus* yeas, and honest kersey noes. *Shakespeare.*

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- RUSSET. *n. f.* Country dress. See *RUSSET*, *adj.*
- The Dorick dialect has a sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair shepherdess in her country *russus*. *Dryden.*
- RUSSET. *n. f.* A name given to several sorts of pears or *RUSSETING*. } apples from their colour.
- The *russus* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the *russus* and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally *russus*, and the other streaked like a pearmain. *Mortimer.*
- RUST. *n. f.* [rur, Saxon.]
1. The red dequamation of old iron. This iron began at the length to gather *russ*. *Hooker.*
 2. Rust eaten pikes and swords in time to come, When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb, The husbandman shall oft discover. *May's Georgicks.*
 3. But Pallas came in shape of *russ*, And 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust, Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock Stand stiff, as 'twere transform'd to flock. *Hudibras.*
 4. My scymitar got some *russ* by the sea water. *Gulliver.*
 5. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal. By dint of sword his crown he shall increase, And scour his armour from the *russ* of peace. *Dryden.*
 6. Loss of power by inactivity. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration. Let her see thy sacred truths cleared from all *russ* and dross of human mixtures. *King Charles.*
 7. To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To gather *russ*; to have the surface tarnished or corroded. Her fallow leas, The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory Doth rest upon, while that the culter *russes*, That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*
 2. Our armours now may *russ*, our idle scymitars Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
 3. To degenerate in idleness. Must I *russ* in Egypt, never more Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece. *Sidney.*
 4. To RUST. *v. a.*
 1. To make *russ*. Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *russ* them. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
 2. To impair by time or inactivity.
 3. RUSTICAL. *adj.* [rusticus, Lat. *rustique*, Fr.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude. On he brought me unto so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich beggary, served only by a company of *rustical* villains, full of sweat and dust, not one of them other than a labourer. *Sidney.*
 4. This is by a *rustical* severity to banish all urbanity, whole harmless and confined condition is consistent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 5. He confounds the singing and dancing of the satires with the *rustical* entertainment of the first Romans. *Dryden.*
 6. RUSTICALLY. *adv.* [from *rustical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly. My brother Jaques he keeps at school, And report speaks goldenly of his profit; For my part he keeps me *rustically* at home. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Quintus here was born, Whole shining plough-share was in furrows worn, Met by his trembling wife, returning home, And *rustically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*
 8. RUSTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *rustical*.] The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.
 9. To RUSTICATE. *v. n.* [rusticor, Latin.] To reside in the country. My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*
 10. To RUSTICATE. *v. a.* To banish into the country. I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was sent away, or, in the university phrase, *rusticated* for ever. *Speiser.*
 11. RUSTICITY. *n. f.* [rusticitas, Fr. *rusticitas*, from *rusticus*, Lat.]
 1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness. There presented himself a tall, clownish, young man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies, desired that he might have the achievement of any adventure, which, during the feast, might happen; that being granted, he rested him on the floor, until for a better place by his *rusticity*. *Spenser.*
 2. The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well exprest in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect. *Addison.*
 3. This so general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly an universal *rusticity* presently took place, and stopped not till it had over-run the whole flock of mankind. *Woodward's Natural History.*
 4. Rural appearance. *22 F—22 Z*
 5. RUSTICK. *22 F—22 Z*